PARNELL'S SPEECH

It Differs Very Little from Those He Made in Kilkenny.

A DRIVE AT JUSTIN M'CARTHY.

Nothing Yet Made Public About the Boulogne Negotiations.

PARNELL MUST MARRY MRS. O'SHEA

Thirteen Lives and Two Steamers Lost Through a Collision Off Scotland.

BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.

LIMERICK, Jan. 11, 1891.-Fully twenty thousand persons assembled here to-day to greet Mr. Parnell, thousands coming from all the adjoining counties. In response to addresses Mr. Parnell made a long speech. He held that Mr. Gladstone had caused the present trouble by issuing a mandatory letter demanding that the Irish members depose their leader.

Referring to Mr. Gladstone's denial of the accuracy of his statements regarding the interview at Hawarden, Mr. Parnell declared that he could now confirm their truth by a letter written March 18, only three months after the interview, when the matter was fresh in his mind and when even his bitterest enemy could not say he had any reason to misrepresent or suppress the truth.

CALLS HIMSELF AS A WITNESS.

The letter was sent to Cecil Rhodes, Premier of the Cape of Good Hope, an adherent of the cause of home rule. It stated that Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues had been considering fully the question of the retention of the Irish members at Westminster, and that Mr. Gladstone had told him that the retention of thirtythree members in the Imperial Parliament had finally been considered best for all purposes.

Mr. Parnell here read the letter to prove that the statement be sent to Mr. Rhodes corresponded with assertions in his manifesto which Mr. Gladstone had contradicted.

A SLAP AT GLADSTONE.

He then said that Mr. Giadstone pointed to his own public declarations, but it was difficult to make anything out of these, Mr. Gladstone possessing a murvellous faculty of placing a different interpretation on any statement other than that placed upon it by opponents. Mr. O'Brien, to whom he (Parnell) had communicated an outline of the Hawarden conversation, had a remembrance absolutely identical with his own regarding Mr. Gladstone's proposal as to the number of members of Parliament.

Another important fact, yet unrevealed, Mr. Parnell said, he would now publish. Twentyfour hours before issuing his manifesto he saw Mr. M'Carthy, to whom he told what he intended to do and gave an outline of the statement he was preparing to issue as a manifesto.

AN INSINUATION AGAINST M'CARTHY. Mr. M'Carthy, he had reason to know, placed his intentions before Mr. Gladstone. (Hisses), Mr. M'Carthy also communicated to him Mr. Gladstone's observations upon the outline of the manifesto, and there was no reference whatever then made by Mr. Gladstone against the manifesto on the ground of breach of confidence-

(Cries of "Hear, hear!")

question Mr. Parnell said be thought the action of the liberals toward the Land bill proposed by the government was foolish, and that it showed that the liberals had no genuine land policy. The leaders of the party, in order to conciliate the radical section, had abandoned the idea of a peasant proprietary and land purchase, and in order to conciliate the whigs they had refused to entertain a proposal for a reduction of rents by means of amendments to the Land act of 1881 or by conferring on the tuture Irish Parliament the power to deal with

the question. It was, therefore, perfectly useless for the liberals to talk about home rule at all, because home rule so restricted, instead of being a source of strength, prosperity, peace and freedom for the country, would in reality be a sham, landing them in hotter water than they were in at present.

HIS ENEMIES NOT WELL POSTED.

Whatever might be the motives of the Irish members of Parliament who opposed him, it was certain they were not in a position, by their knowledge of these affairs, to sit in judgment on him or to pretend to express the opinion of the country. It was ever to be regretted that their blind haste to obey their new enders had impelled them to press forward to a decision in the committee room, as if the minutes were golden. Many of them must wish that they had paused at that time, instead of sending misleading cable despatches across the Atlantic. ("Hear, hear!")

He wished that they had paused to await the return of Mr. O'Brien-(cheers)-whose advice and judgment would have been esteemed and respected by him as it would have been compulsory for them. (Cheers.) Perhaps they might soon be able to say that it was better late than never. (Cries of "Hear, hear!" and

A HINT ABOUT THE SITUATION.

Mr. Parnell said he could not forecast the resuit of the present negotiations without a breach of confidence. He thought, however, that Mr. O'Brien would not object to his saying that, so far, the negotiations had resulted in an agreement, and that they fully recognized that future steps will have to be taken by other men, upon whom a very great responsibility will rest, if Mr. O'Brien and himself are not again able to resume negotiations with an assured he se of success. (Cheers.)

As for himself, he only asked them to believe that he had not been actuated by the contemptible and paltry motives attributed to him. As soon as the future of the Irish question was secured he would cheerfully retire from the leadership of the Irish party. (Cries of "No. uo!") He should scarcely be asked to lead the party composed as it was at present. ("Hear, hear!") He believed the future would vindicate bim fully, but he certainly would never seek vindication beyond the voice of the Irish people. (Cheers.)

HARRINGTON'S STRANGE HINT. Timothy Harrington, in the course of a speech

morals the cause of morality would suffer grievously from the very men placed at the forefront of the anti-Parnell faction-men who were doing their utmost to strike down the Irish leader. He then asked whether the bishops would guarantee the morality and integrity of Justin M'Carthy.

The Mayor of Lamerick introduced a deputation from the Limerick Amnesty Committee to Mr. Parnell, who, in reply to their address, expressed his belief in the innocence of the alleged dynamiter, John Daly, who is now in prison, and acceded to their request that he bring the matter before Parliament.

Subsequently Mr. Parnell attended a mass meeting in the market place and made a brief

NOTHING DEFINITE CAN BE LEARNED ABOUT THE BOULDGNE NEGOTIATIONS. [DY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

BOULDGNE-SUR-MER, Jan. 11, 1891 .- Mr. William O'Brien denies the truth of a New York cable despatch published in London alleging that there had been a dispute between him and Mr. Dillon

He said :- "Mr. Dillon and I have been acting in concert all along, and will continue to

Mr. O'Brien added that the only thing he was at liberty to say concerning his interview with Messrs. M'Carthy and Sexton was that the consultation had strengthened his hope that a satisfactory conclusion would be arrived at.

Mr. O'Brien will meet Mr. Dillon at Havre, where the two leaders will hold a conterence.

THE ZETLAND-BALFOUR BELIEF FUND HAS BEACHED NEARLY \$100,000.

BY CABLE TO THE HERALD. LONDON, Jan. 11, 1891 .- The fund started by Lord Zetland, the Irish Viceroy, and Chief Secretary Balfour, in behalf of the distressed poor of Ireland, now amounts to the sum of £19,000.

Miss Alice Balfour and the Countess of Zetland have sent to the London Times a joint letter instructing the public how parcels of children's clothing may be forwarded for the Irish relief fund.

THE OTHER SIDE.

HOW HEALY AND HIS PRIENDS WERE RECEIVED IN TIPPEBARY COUNTY.

IBY CABLE TO THE HERALD. I DUBLIN, Jan. 11, 1891 .- Messrs. Timothy Healy, Arthur O'Connor and Kenny arrived last night at Nenagh, Tipperary County. Their reception in the town was of a mixed character. The Paruellites were out in force, and they hooted vigorously at Mr. Healy and his companions. It is said that Healy was struck on the head with a stick, but received only a triffing injury.

Speaking at a meeting to-day Mr. Healy complained that all the sewage of Parnellism was poured out upon him because he insisted upon the question being threshed on the original cause of the demand for Parnell's retirement. Mr. Parnell, he said, was playing Mr. Chamberlain's game in Limerick by declaring that Mr. Gladstone would give nothing that would satisfy Ireland.

The meeting was much disturbed by the Parnellites in the crowd.

MR. PARNELL DEVIED. The Rev. Michael Logue, Archbishop of the diocese of Armagh and Primate of all Ireland, replying to an address of welcome on his return there from Rome, declared that the bishops and priests of Ireland would have nothing to do with any compromise in regard to Mr. Parnell's retirement until he married Mrs. O'Shea, and he defied Mr. Parnell and his followers to carry on the agitation against the clergy.

Michael Davitt has sent a subscription to the fund for the erection of a cross at the grave of the Fenian Daly, who fell in the rising of 1867.

MR. O'BRIEN A CAT'S PAW.

THAT IS THE WAY IT LOOKS TO AN ENGLISH LIBERAL NEWSPAPER, |BY CABLE TO THE HERALD. |

LONDON, Jan. 12, 1891 .- The Daily News Touching the present position of the land | declares that Mr. Parnell's assertions in his speech at Limerick in regard to the letter sent by him to Cecil Rhodes were incorrect. The letter to Mr. Rhodes, it says, was written in 1888, and therefore forms no proof in the matter at issue.

Regarding Mr. O'Brien the News says :-"With the best intentions in the world, he has played Parnell's game. A few more services of the same kind and Mr. O'Brien may return to Ireland without the slightest danger of being arrested." "Mr. Parnell's concluding offer," says the News, "is an impudent offer to reopen negotiations already finally closed."

THIRTEEN LIVES LOST.

TWO STEAMERS COLLIDE AND BOTH VESSELS SINE, WITH SOME OF THEIR CREWS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HEBALD.] LONDON, Jan. 11, 1891 .- The steamer Britannia, from Leith, came into collision with the steamer Bear, from Grangemouth, in the Firth of Forth, Scotland, at an early hour this morning. The Bear sank immediately, her crew having no time to launch a boat or make any effort whatever to save themselves. Of the fourteen men on board the Bear twelve went down with the vessel. The two others were rescued by a boat from the Britannia. After the collision the Britannia, which was badly damaged, transferred her forty-five passengers to the steamer Thames, and was then taken in tow by that vessel, the two steamers proceed-

ing slowly in the direction of Leith. THE BRITANNIA ALSO SINKS. They had not gone far, however, before the hawser connecting the vessels was snapped asunder. and before another line could be carried to the damaged vessel she gave a terrific plunge and

sank beneath the waves. Fortunately the crew had put on life belts after the collision with the Bear and all, with the excep-tion of the chief engineer, managed to keep affoat until they were picked up by boats from the steamer Thames. The chief engineer went down with the vessel and nothing was seen of him again.

SELIVERSTOFF'S MURDERER.

THE MAN ARRESTED AT OLOT RESEMBLES HIM,

BUT IS APPARENTLY INSANE. [BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

Madnin, Jan. 11, 1891 .- The man arrested at Olot on suspicion of being Padlewski, the murderer of General Seliverstoff, at first gave the name of Leopoid Frances and said that he was a commercial authorities suspected him of being the Paris murderer, he changed his statement, alleging that he was the man so long sought for.

The prisoner was thereupon taken before a magistrate and subjected to a rigid examination. The incoherent replies made by him to the questions of the magistrate indicated insanity, and yesterday evening he showed decided symptoms of

HE RESEMBLES PADLEWSEL. The prisoner bears a close resemblance to Padewski both in stature and features, and is the same age as the suspected murderer. His face has a

worn look and shows signs of physical and mental suffering.

difficulty in the Irish party was a question of | been seen by persons who know Padlawski. French police agents are now on their way from Paris to Olot for the purpose of identifying the man if possible, and the Bussian Consul at Barcelona has sent an officer to Olot to examine the prisoner.

FURTHER DISCOVERIES.

When asked for his passport the prisoner said he had left it at home, whither an officer accompanied him. As an additional precaution gendarmos had been summoned to guard the house. Finding there that escape was impossible, the arrested man made a desperate effort to jump from a window and afterward to swallow a paper. A quantity of torn documents and bills of exchange on a Paris firm, together with a revolver and twenty-two cartridges, were found in the prisoner's room.

RAILWAY STRIKE ECHOES.

TWO COLLISIONS OF SCOTCH TRAINS DUE PROB-ABLY TO GREEN HANDS.

[BY CARLE TO THE HERALD.] LONDON, Jan. 11, 1891.—News of a serious although not fatal railway accident was received from Bolton to-day. At midnight on Saturday night during the prevalence of a heavy fog the Scotch Midland express collided with another passenger train at Bolton. Thirty persons were more or less injured by the accident, four of them being seriously hurt.

Near Coatbridge, nine miles from Glasgow, there was to-day a collison between two mineral trains. The accident was the result of mistaking certain

Michael Davitt, Benjamin Tillett, the trade union ist, and Frank Smith, ex-Commissioner in the Sal vation Army, to-day, among others, delivered addresses at a large meeting here, organized as a demonstration of sympathy with the Scotch strikers. Large donations for the benefit of the strikers were announced.

BAITING THE SALVATIONISTS.

ROWDIES IN BRUSSELS BREAK UP ONE OF THE ARMY'S MERTINGS.

BY CABLE TO THE HERALD. BRUSSELS, Jan. 11, 1891.—The opening of a new hall by the Salvation Army in this city to-day was the occasion of a disgraceful exhibition of rowdyism by a crowd of roughs. An elaborate programme had been arranged by the Salvation Army leaders for the dedication of their hall, and a large crowd of interested spectators was present. While the services were in progress a mob of rowdles forced their way into the hall and interrupted the relig ious exercises in every possible way short of actual violence. When the Salvationists started a hymn the mob responded with the "Marseillaise" or a comic song, and, after futile efforts to restore order, the army retired from the field in disgust.

DISSATISFACTION IN SPAIN.

FREE TRADERS AND SOCIALISTS PROTEST AGAINST THE CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] Maduid, Jan. 11, 1801.—At a free traders' meeting in this city to-day the speakers vigorously denounced the proposed changes in the customs regulations of the kingdom. They declared that the carrying out of such proposals would provoke the lower class of the Spanish people to rebellion and aggravate the present aspect of the social ques-

The socialists of the city sing held a meeting today, which had for its object the advocacy of universal suffrage. Several violent speeches were Finally the speakers began quarrelling with one another, and became so boisterous that at last the meeting broke up in entire disorder.

FRANCE'S NEW LOAN.

IT IS TAKEN LARGELY BY SMALL INVESTORS AND 18 A GREAT SUCCES.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] PARIS, Jan. 11, 1891 .- To-day's newspapers of all shades of politics concur in expressing congratulations on the success of the new loan, as proving the wealth and power of France. Over 210,000,000f, of the loan was subscribed in London. The government schemed admirably to insure the prestige of the loan. Everything was done to secure the applications of small investors. M. Rouvier, the linister of Finance, caused it to be known in Bourse circles that preference would be given to real investors, the smaller applicants getting their allotment in full. Apart from the inducement that, while the current price of three per cent rentes is 95.30 and that of the new issue is 92.55, investors had a further advantage in the method of the

payments. According to the plan adopted 15f. per share was payable on application. 15f. more on allotment, while the remainder is to be paid in fours uccessive instalments, the last coming due in July, 1892. The Treasury also holds the power to accept imme

diate payment in full.

The peasants throughout the country and small artisans and traders have so largely gone in tor the stock that the balance left for Bourse and banking subscriptions will be the smallest percentage over known in the case of a national loan. The Bourse gamblers will therefore be almost powerless to subject the issue to speculative fluctuations. The premium, which was quoted on Thursday at 2, has relapsed to 1%.

WHAT IS SOCIALISM?

CARDINAL MANNING SAYS THERE ARE TOO MANY DEFINITIONS OF IT.

BY CABLE TO THE HEBALD.

LONDON, Jan. 12, 1891 .- The Chronicle publishes an account of an interview with Cardinal Manning regarding an article which appeared in the St. James' Gazette, in which the Cardinal was condemned as a socialist because of a letter written by him to the new Paris publication, the Vingtome Socie.
"Great is the power of a single word," said the

Cardinal. "When the Corn laws were abolished it was called 'robbery.' When the Irish church was disestablished it was termed 'spoliation.' When Trish rents were reduced the act was denounced as 'confiscation.' And now, when the world of labor

is to be protected by law it is called 'socialism.' The Cardinal argued that it was impossible to define socialism, because any attempt to do so was met by three distinct socialist schools, all of which denied the accuracy of the definition. Therefore it is more useful to show what socialism is not.

"In the first place," said the Cardinal, "the society of man is not of human, but of divine, origin. It is founded upon the three great laws of authority, obedience and brotherhood."

BRIEF NEWS BY CABLE.

The Bishop of Peterborough has been appointed Archbishop of York.

Dom Pedro, ex-Emperor of Brazil, is translating the "Arabian Nights" from the original into the Portuguese language.

Senhor Soveral, secretary of the Portuguese Legation in London, has been appointed Min ister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain in succession to Senhor de Freitas, who was recently recalled by the Portuguese government. The Paris Temps publishes advices from St. Louis,

traveller. Upon finding, however, that the police | Senegal, in West Africa, which state that after the French troops, under Commander Archinard, had captured the fortress of Niora, a stronghold of the Sultan of Ahmadous, they speedly schieved another victory over the Sultan's forces at Youri. The battle field at Youri is thirty kilometres southwest of the fortress of Niora.

The figures given in trade reports for the final quarter of 1890 show that at the leading commercial centres of Germany the amount of exports to America has improved despite the operations or the McKinley tariff. As compared with the previous quarter Hamburg's American trade has increased \$441,000; Berlin's, \$250,000; Stettin's, \$240,000, and Brunswick's, \$63,000. In fact, the figures for every consular The police lack convincing proof of his identity | district which has yet reported show an increase which he made here last night, said that if the | with Padlewsky, but will hold him until he has | in American trade-

LYMPH TREATMENT HERE AND WHAT IT SHOWS.

A Careful Review of the Experiments in This City as Compared with the Investigations in Berlin.

KOCH'S FLUID DOING ITS WORK WELL

Why Incipient Cases of Phthisis Show Such Marked Effects and Acute Cases Apparent Immediate Improvements.

RESULTS AS DR. SIMON BARUCH SEES THEM.

Through the courtesy of the manager of the pic tic Gazette the HERALD is enabled to give to its readers this morning an article of Dr. Simon Baruch, of this city, as the first review of the Koch treatment in New York as compared with the attainable data of the experiments abroad.

The attacks upon Koch and his discovery by French and Austrian physicians and the criticisms of men like Pasteur and Virchow have aroused believers in the great German bacteriologist and his methods to his defence. The writer is physician to the New York Juvenile Asylum, the Monteflore Home for Chronic Invalids and the Manhattan Hospital, and has given deep study as well as careful investigation to the action and effects of the lymph. His observations are the results of his personal treatment of nearly thirty cases of phthisis in various stages of development.

The article was prepared by this eminent spe cialist for the Dicletic Gasette, and will appear again in that periodical the latter part of this week, not withstanding its present anticipation by the HERALD. The author touches upon many points which to the professional and the lay reader will be new and will be inevitably of great interest to both at this stage of the lymph investigations.

This survey of the Koch experimental field fol-

this stage of the lymph investigations.

This survey of the Koch experimental field follows:—

Koch and you gossler.

No issue of a medical journal would be complete at the present time without containing the latest developments in this greatest medical experiment of all time. Never before in the Instory of medicine has a remedy been evolved by logical deduction so clear as this "Lymph" of Koch, never before has a medical mind conceived so systematic and widespread a test of a remedy as Koch, sided by his lay coadjutor, V. Goasler, the German Minister of Instruction, has davised. Undaunted by the enormous character of the experiment, undamayed by the taunts of selfshneas, good and mercenary spirit, Koch has caimly and silently left the great experiment to the judgment of his conferes, not limiting it oh his own country, but dissaminating the much sought for and precious fluid wherever its diagnostic and therapeutic claims could be most precisely determined.

These experiments have now continued over a period of about six weeks. A risum of the present status of the question may now be made from the data obtained by foreign and native clinical studies. In constructing this for the benefit of our readers we shall base our conclusions only upon the most reliable source, secured by personal ob ervation on the large material at our disposal in the Montehore Home for Chronic Invalidas and in the several hospitals of this city.

The Cultus Minister, Dr. V. Gossler, said in his great speech on the interpellation upon the Koch matter in the Peussian Congress, an address which has justly been regarded as worthy of a place in the Reviewer Kinstole Wedenschrift.—"Our German chinics have in our native and in foreign lands the reputation that they do not lie, but that whatever has been published by them has been thoroughly recognized and investigated.

'One is accustoned to exactly discover in their publication where observation of facts secred must receive from physicians everywhere that weighty confidence in the matter whic

insisted upon its not becoming a remedy for the rich.

THE POOR HIS BENEFICIARIES.

Indeed, so far has his suggestion been followed that the poor are indeed the chief and preferred beneficiaries of his discovery. This idea has been carried out in this country also. The writer is cognizant of the case of a prominent gentleman who was refused admission for lymph treatment to a New York hospital because it was deemed unjust to give the place of a more "deserving" patient, and then, too, in face of the fact that the house physician generously offered to share his quarters with the applicant.

The Prussian Cultus Minister has given assurance that a project is on foot by which the remedy "may be transmitted to the public, the fellow-men of the whole world, under an authority which absolutely cannot be brought into any connection with financial or other related conditions."

It has been objected that the constituents of the lymph have been kept secret and should therefore not be used by a profession which despises secret remedies.

that been objected that the constituous of the lymph have been kept serves and should therefore to be used by a profession which despises accration to be used by a profession which despises accration to be used by a profession which despises accration to be used by a profession which despises accration to be used by a profession which despises accration to be used by a profession fully and freely trusts food, had an our patients trust up, on the ground that he is fitted for the work by the profession of the latter must awaken a proud echo in the heart of every physician. "I regard the search of the profession of the same must awaken a proud echo in the heart of every physician." I'regard the search of the profession of the search of every hydrolian. "If regard to the profession to the search of the profession o

aseptically. The syringe and tube for measuring are kept in alcohol or in a five per cent solution carbolic acid.

Before each injection the skin is washed with a solution of bichi. mere, in other 1-1000 and the spot is covered with lodo orm ganze secured by plaster. The syringe devised by Koch is perfect. After a little practice one must admit its superiority over all others. It consists of four separate pieces: the baland socket, the graduate ighas barrel the lower socast and the syringe point, all of which may be quickly put together. It has no packing or piston.

ETHELTS ON INDECTIONS, AS OBSERVED.

That this lymph has an elective affinity for tuberculous tissue has been so often demon strated that there can be no doubt about it. True, it has failed in some cases to develop if-self, over where tubercie bacilit were found in the system. But this may be accounted for by the encapsulation of the tuberculous tissue, and its being thus out of reach of the remedy, as positive proofs of its elective affinity for tuberculous tissue, and its being thus out of reach of the remedy, as positive proofs of its elective affinity for tuberculous tissue and its tendency to create a reactive process in its vicinity. The cases of lupus which have been reported from Bergmann Clinic and by Drs. Jacohl, Beinemann, Kinnicut and Loomis, of this city, in which to local reaction and reparative processes were visible to the naked eye, are sufficient tests to any unbiassed mind.

Moreover, in other external surgical cases, lymphadentics, caries, &c., exact observations have been so repeatedly made that argument is wasted on this well settled point. Israel's microscopie examination of surfaces in process of healing under lymph injections demonstration of this action is furnished clinically in a paper read by Professor Litten on the 4th December. (Bul. Kl. W. December 10, 1800.) "A woman, twonty-eight years of age, claimed to be infected by a handacrehief used by a sister who had died of tuberculosis. She had a sore of the firm of the n

The general reaction is manifested by a rise of temperature, preceded sometimes by chill and accompanied by more or less malaise. The temperature may rise from one to five degrees and fall to normal. Occasional swelling of the spieen, noticed by Senator and Jacobi, herpos labrais, and the remittent character of the fever would lead to the conclusion that the lymph contains material which produces a soptic condition of an ophomeral character.

REACTION NOT IN PROPORATION TO DISEASE.

conclusion that the lymph contains material which produces a septic condition of an ephenoral character.

AREACTION NOT IN PROFERITION TO DISEASE.

The impression made upon the writer in his numerous observations is that the intensity of the reaction is not in proportion to the extent of disease, and that each injection acts upon a portion of the lining tuberculous tissue, whose separation from the healthy surface intensifies the mild septic condition induced by the lymph. This is repeated as often at the proper done is injected. The process being so gradual, if Koch's first directions are followed, the disturbance subsides and rises without serious depreciation of the general health, so that in the intermissis the patients express themselves as feeling pretry well.

The rise of temperature is, however, not to be regarded as the sole evidence of reaction. In some cases of phthis I found that general malaise, pain in the bones, sense or debility may occur without marked rise of temperature. The pulse and respiration rate are more positively raised than the temperature. But the rise in the respiration rate is the most uniformly marked of all symptoms in the phthisical cases, amounting often to sixty and seventy-five per cent. This is a most convincing evidence of the pressure of the same local reaction in affected lung tissues, which are so plainly demonstrable in the open surface of tuberculous lesions, and it may occur to a noticeable extent if there be no temperature rise.

In several cases reported by Germans and in a few of my own distinct physical signs could be discovered.

GAINED BY HYDDOTHERAPY, LOST BY LYMPH.

In the case of a man twenty-nine years old who

few of my own distinct physical signs could be discovered.

GAINED BY HYDROTHERAPY, LOST BY LYMPH. In the case of a man twenty-nine years old who had been regarded as almost cured by hydrotherapy, having gained twenty-one pounds in weight and lost his cough, expectorations, night sweats and debility, whose temperature had been normal for a long time, appetite good, &c., one milligramme produced a temperature to 102 degrees, the second milligrammes to 101 degrees. The general condition became aggravated, cough and expectoration returned, and on the second day after a dose of five milligrammes he had a rise to 103.8, with distinct bronchial respiration and marked dulness at the left apex, where his lesion had formerly been, but where before the first injection prolonged experium and harsh vesicular breathing had been the only physical signs remaining. Three days later the local reactive signs had subsided entirely; temperature was 98.5 degrees.

This case is worth to me personally more than all

had subsided entirely; temperature was 98.5 degrees.

This case is worth to me personally more than all statistics, pro and con, regarding the positive elective affinity of the lymph for living tuberculous tissues and its tendency to set up local inflammatory processes. Whether the latter will result in the removal of the tuberculous tissue or not remains to be seen. But as Koch's chief propositions have been fulfilled, in this as in hundreds of other cases, unbiassed deduction leads to a hope of a favorable issue.

I believe with Ewald, "that Koch's remedy stirs up the tuberculous deposits, just as the dog does the badger in his burrows." Every day brings new proof thereof.

DANGERS OF THE INJECTION.

That the 'ymph is a most potent agent, its effect as above briefly related demonstrates. It is a two adged aword, and requires a skilful and judicious hand.

as above briefly related demonstrates. It is a two odged sword, and requires a skilful and judicious hand.

One case of sudden death is reported from Innsbruck. A strong girl, seventeen years old, long treated for lupus, was incoulated with two milligrammes, together with five other cases, wit. lymph obtained from Dr. Libbert z, and diluted as he directed. Her temperature rose to 41.5 C, respiration to 60, pulse became imperceptible. She became unconscious and died in thirty-six hours. There were found ulcers in process of cicatrization in several organs, which had reacted just as superficial lupus does.

Another death is reportedifrom Buda-Pest (Deutsche Med. Zeitung, December 15, page 1, 142). A diabetic patient who had phthisis, without demonstrable bacilit, received one milligramme without reaction. A second injection of two milligrammes brought the temperature to 38.6 C. Bacilli were now found, and the percentage of sugar fell from 4.5 per cent to 0.4 per cent. Two one milligramme injections were given subsequently without producing reaction. She grew weaker: sugar disappeared entirely. Six days after the first injection and two days after the last she died suddenly.

Although the entire body was intensely anomic the cavity in the left lung, size of a man's fist, was filled with a reddish, nuce-purulest mass, its walls covered with dark red hemorrhagic, succulent granulation. Other tuberculous masses in the lungs were found succulent and surrounded by hemorrhagic red border, showing a process analogous to the change in superficial lupus spots.

Therapeutic results have not yet been sufficiently long observed to be stated with any degree of results have not yet been sufficiently for other statement that we may regard the lupus and tubercular bone cases reported as cured by Kochler, Bergmann and others as as accordance with Koch's statement that we may regard the lupus and tubercular bone cases reported as cured by Kochler, Bergmann and others as as feedata.

Three cases of inciplent phthisis were discharged

culosis of the joints the lymph should be injected and by massage of the joints the loosoned bacilli should be ferred into the circulation, where their effect would be neutralized by the continued injection of the lymph.

Roch's coadjulor evidently does not share Virchow's approhensions, for he intentionally drives the bacilli into the circulatory current. While we await more detailed accounts of the opinion of a man whom we esteem as highly as the father of cellular pathology we do not regard the meagre account thus far received as militating against the favorable results thus far promised.

THE PROBABLIFIES OF CURE.

Whether tuberculosis will become a curable disease remains for clinical experience to prove. Time must be the arbiter. But while awaiting its decision we must not lose sight of what has already been accomplished. Tuberculosis is not a local disease, clee the lymph would seem to be almost a specific. Its alient emissary, the bacillus, may secrete itself in parts distant from its apparent attack. If the lymph were endowed with the power of searching out and attacking the bacillus as it so surely does tuberculous tissue the battle would be won.

As I have said elsewhere (Galllard's Medical Jour-

surely does tuberculous lissue the battle would be won.

As I have said elsewhere (Gaillard's Medical Journal, December, 1890) the vital forces must still be brought to bear upon the expulsion of the debris, whose presence is a constant menace which demands the continued influence of the agent to protect living tissues from reinvasion.

While we thus have a most potent ally to the forces which modern medicine has not unsuccessfully marshalled against this dread disease in the past—viz., fresh air, exercise, diet and hydrotherapy—we must still depend upon these for establishing that resistance to the disease which they have so often afforded us in coping with phthisis.

Koch's method was born of reason, of logical de-

phthisis.

Koch's method was born of reason, of logical deduction; it must be nurtured and developed and applied likewise if it shall prove a permanent beneficence. If prolonged clinical test secures for the lymph the therapeutic position it bids fair to take, as magnum danum dei, medicine will have struck the first blow upon the chains forged upon it by the empiricism of which it is born, and its onward march to the goal of scientific precision may be deemed fairly inaugurated.

HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

DR. ALEXANDER ARONSON WILL ESTABLISH IT AND USE THE ROCH TREATMENT.

Dr. Alexander Aronson, of No. 201 East Broadway, who arrived on the Etruria from Berlin on Saturday, brought with him two bottles of Professor Koch's lymph, sufficient for 10,000 injections. Dr. Aronson at once secured the property at No. 196 East Broadway, where he will open, in a few days, a hospital for consumptive patients, whom he will

Dr. Aronson told me yesterday that he would not accept any patients who are in the advanced stages of the disease. The reaction of the lymph in advanced cases of consumption is so great that it would be dangerous to use it.

During the four weeks he was in Berlin Dr. Aronson devoted himself to studying Professor Koch's method and its application under Professor A. Frankel. Dr. Aronson said he also took a private course in Professor Koch's treatment under Dr. Leu, assistant to Professor Leiden, in the Berlin Charity Hospital.

Leu, assistant to Professor Leiden, in the Berlin Charity Hospital.

When I asked Dr. Aronson about the success of the Koch remedy he replied:

"It is too soon to tell how efficacious the lymph will prove as a cure for consumption. Almost all of the consumptive patients who have been under treatment in Berlin for six weeks are better and everything indicates that the lymph will do all that is claimed for it when the disease is not far advanced."

MIZNER GOING WEST.

CITY OF MEXICO, VIA GALVESTON, Jan. 11, 1891 .-Mr. Mizner, ex-United States Minister to Guatemala, has passed through Acapulco on his way to San Francisco.

The Interoceanic Railway Company is building straight into Vera Cruz, while the engineers are representations are surveying a new route through the State of Guerrero to the Pacific. This will probably be the first transatiantic road finished in Mexico.

The proposed government loan of \$100,000,000 for the conversion of all present loans has been put off until the market is in a better state.

[BY CAPLE TO THE HERALD.] LONDON, Jan. 12, 1891.-The Chronicle's corre-

A PAPAL PASTORAL LETTER.

spondent at Rome says that on the occasion of the beatification of Christopher Columbus the Pope will address a pastoral letter to the Catholic bishops of Italy and America. FIRST RATE.

Never print a paid advertisement as news matter. Let every advertisement appear as an advertisement—no sailing under false colors—Charles 4. Dana's Address to the Wisconsin Editorial Association, Milwanke, July 24, 1838. When asked what he thought of the HERALD's nominee for the Senate, Lawyer William A. Jenner "Me. Dana shows what manner of man he is by making his newspaper one of the best in the country. He is accustomed to considering national questions and giving decisions thereon with great promptness and generally with a great deal of correctness. I think that he would make a first rate Senator."

PROFESSOR KOCH recommends the Soden Pastilles (troches) for all throat. lung and esterrhal diseases. Dr. Koch said:—"A cough for which I tried many other medicines, which had not the slightest effect, soon became better, and has now on irely disappeared, through use of Sonen Mineral Pas

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ture and recommendation o each box. Price 50 cents. sendation of Sir Morrell Mackensie Alaska Sealskin Garments, Leading fashienable Furs; prices marked down. C. C. SHAYNE, Furrier, up town, 124 West 42d st.; down town, 103 Priced

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"The Leader," the Best Water Cracker in the world; nitrogenous and phosphatic; ne yeast or soda; a powerful builder up of every tissue. HEALTH FOOD CO., 61 5th av., and all grocers. Z .- Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup Has

Z.—Use Brown's Camphorated Sapona-crous Description for the teeth. Cooling, delicious. 25e.

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